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CANADIANS AND JAPANESE

What the Trouble Has Been About in British Columbia.

(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright by Frederic J. Easlin.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 17.—The immediate cause for friction among the people of British Columbia and Japan has been removed by the agreement of the Japanese government to stop the emigration of Japanese labor to British Columbia. But the tinder of race antagonism is still here and the spark needs only to be applied. While Japan has promised a restricted emigration to Canada, just as she has promised it to the United States, it all depends upon the perpetuity of the present Japanese foreign policy as to whether that spark shall be applied or not. The party in the ascendancy at this time may continue to rule Japan for years to come, and again it may lose its hold on the government at any time. The opposition party in Japan is for recognizing the rights of Japanese to go where they please and when they please, so that it is not certain that the question will always remain down.

Just at this time the main agitation in British Columbia is over the right of the Japanese to vote. There are some 6000 Japanese in the province, and half of them have become naturalized and are British subjects. One-seventh of the population of Vancouver itself are Asiatics. Shall they be allowed to vote when they are naturalized? And shall any more of them be naturalized? It is the old, old race problem over again, a problem that shows itself wherever alien races aspire to domination. The anti-Japanese point out that an oath is meaningless to the Japanese workman. They say that it represents no more to him than the changing of his costume, the changing from the currency of Nippon to that of Canada, or the changing of the style of his necktie. They claim to have discovered evidence that the Japanese government keeps a careful record of the whereabouts of every Japanese in foreign lands, and that whether naturalization has taken place or not, they will ever be ready to respond to the call of their native land.

Vancouver is a composite city. Here you may be surrounded with every evidence of being in the heart of an up-to-date, twentieth-century city of 30,000 Americans. Then walk two or three blocks and you will find yourself apparently in the very heart of Peking. A few more blocks will take you into what might be a part of Tokio. So far as the foreign element is concerned it shows the heaviest proportion of Chinese and Japanese of any city on the American continent.

Located on the southwestern shores of British Columbia, at the western terminus of the great Canadian Pacific transcontinental railroad, and the objective of the second transcontinental line, Vancouver is a city of progress. It is the northern gateway from the Eastern to the Western world. Tributary to it is the vast undeveloped territory of British Columbia. Canada is looking forward to the completion of

the Panama Canal, when it can load ships at Vancouver and send them to the far corners of the world. Perhaps three-fourths of the wheat grown on Canadian soil lies tributary to the Pacific rather than to the Atlantic. A new country with only 300,000 people on 400,000 square miles of land, what wonder is it that the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Hindus should desire to leave their crowded lands where a bare living is the most a laborer can hope for, and go to a land of so much promise.

For years there had been a small stream of immigration from Asia to Canada, but it was not enough to disturb the people of the western half of that country into fears for their final supremacy. A few years ago England made a treaty with Japan whereby the Japanese laborer was as free to go to the United Kingdom as the British workman was to come to America. But this treaty did not include Canada and the other self-governing colonies. Immigration of Japanese was restricted to about 600 coolies a year. When the Russian-Japanese war was over Canada began to see prospects for a great commerce with the Orient, and her ministry wanted to make the most of those prospects. So they entered into diplomatic correspondence with Japan, offering, in return for certain trade advantages, to become a third party to that English-Japanese agreement.

Japan, seeing that she would have everything to gain and nothing to lose, promptly accepted the proposition, and at once the Japanese began to come in droves. Not only did Japan itself send its thousands, but owing to the cheap wages in Hawaii, the Japanese half-way house to America, there were as many more coming from there. Then the Chinese were coming in at a rapid rate, and to make matters worse, Hindus from India began to come in herds. The people of British Columbia began to have a close-range view of the yellow peril. Long before the outbreak at Vancouver the Ottawa ministry had repented of its bargain. Although far more out of sympathy with British Columbia than Washington was with the Pacific Coast in its trouble, the Canadian government realized that there were dangers ahead of the new immigration. Yet it dared not say anything. Then the British Columbia legislature passed an exclusion act of its own which was vetoed by the Ottawa authorities. Shortly after came the outbreak caused by the tangible danger of being swamped by an alien race.

The outbreak at Vancouver first started against the Hindus. They are not alien in nationality, for they are the King's own subjects. But they are alien in ways and manners, hopes and aspirations. To the native Canadian they are not one whit better than the coolies of Japan and China. They are described as the "coolies of Calcutta." They are the lowest class of Hindus, and friction results wherever they come in contact with the Canadians.

When the outbreak was over, although the Hindus and the Chinese suffered as much as the Japanese, it was to the Japanese government that regrets were sent, and not much ado was made over the misfortunes that had befallen the Chinese and Hindus. The negotiations that ended recently have been received with joy by the natives of British Columbia. But it is realized that except for the Vancouver riots such a happy solution could not have been brought about. The Japanese government criticized the Washington authorities for not holding the western anti-Asiatic feeling in check, but when the Canadian authorities declared that they could not be responsible for future outbreaks unless immigration was checked, no word of criticism was to be heard.

The people of British Columbia are without exception glad that there was similar trouble with the United States. They declare that if it had not been for the opposition Japan experienced on the Pacific Coast of the United States it is doubtful if they could have been brought to submit to virtual exclusion. And they say that the best guarantee that Canada has that Japan will live up to the agreement is that she has made the same promises to the United States.

The Ottawa authorities, as well as the Japanese, declare that the Vancouver riots are not to be compared with those of San Francisco. They say that whereas the authorities in California were, if not in the letter then in the spirit, parties to the anti-Asiatic demonstrations, on the other hand it was nothing but laborers and hoodlums that were responsible in Vancouver. Baron Ishii, the Japanese government representative who investigated the troubles, in a recent Japanese magazine article, declares that American laborers are benighted, ignorant, and intolerant, and at the same time are a great political factor. He puts the blame for the Pacific Coast riots on them, and especially on the Irish Americans. His views in this particular are shared by some of the Ottawa authorities, who want to see Canadian labor cut entirely loose from that of the United States, declaring that almost without exception any trouble that Canadian labor has gotten into comes from the labor organizations of the United States.

The trouble at Vancouver is the same old story of race antipathy that has been known from the time that the Canaanites hated the people of Israel. Anglo-Saxons have ever insisted on Anglo-Saxon supremacy. And today England is having trouble with the Asiatics not only in Canada, but in New Zealand, Australasia and in South Africa. In every self-governing British possession the people have made a solemn resolve to keep their several countries to themselves, and to receive only such immigrants as they can assimilate. And it is declared by English writers who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation that these countries are prepared to make any sacrifice to maintain Anglo-Saxon supremacy. So long as England and America can hold in check that tide of Asiatic emigration that is ambitious to sweep out into the newer portions of the world, where opportunity is young and man's destiny a large one, all is likely to be well.

But it will take the combined diplomacy and the combined strength of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to accomplish it. Even South America is awakening to the danger of Oriental immigration, and the situation there is not much less acute than in our own continent. A prominent Japanese writer, discussing the hope of ultimate success in colonizing in the western

world, acknowledges the seriousness of the opposition to his people when he says that if they hope to succeed as colonizers like other races or nationalities, they have yet to see their tracks covered with the bones of martyrs who have perished in the struggle.

WILL SOON MEET "MAN OF THE HOUR"

Owing to unexpected events to take place, Manager Adams, for the yacht committee, has decided to present "The Man of the Hour" at the Opera House on the nights of June 9 and 11, instead of 11 and 15, as previously announced. Those who have seen the rehearsals pronounce it an excellent story well told by the best amateurs in the city. One gentleman who saw the original production in New York expresses the opinion that the company will be worthy of the highest praise. It is a story of political life and bossism in which young Mayor McClellan figures as the principal. He has been elected to office by the boss because it was believed he could be handled by the promoters of an inter-urban railway scheme. Horrigan, the boss, fails to make good in the handling, because Alderman Phelan, who in real life is Boss Devereux, blocks the plan. When the contract to elect the young mayor is made, Phelan says to Horrigan, "I'll throw yez down, an' if yez don't stay down, Horrigan, I'll walk around yez to see what's holdin' yez up." At the last Horrigan goes down and Phelan reminds him of his promise and tells him he did not have to walk around him, either. There are many good situations in the piece to which ample justice is done by the players.

W. D. Adams plays the part of the young mayor and Mrs. McLennan that of his mother. A. E. Murphy does the boss, Horrigan, with fidelity, and Major Potter, as Alderman Phelan, carries much of the story on his shoulders. Mr. Emery, as the promoter, and Mr. Webb, as his confidential clerk, do good work. Mrs. Webb has a light part, a sort of a "Sporting Duchess," which she plays with a good deal of cleverness, and Miss Nellie McLain easily outdoes herself. It is doubtful if she has ever played a part here so well suited to her talent, nor played as well. James Wilder, as Judge Newman, seeking a nomination, also shines, as does Mr. Conness in the two roles he essays.

By Authority

NOTICE TO INTENDING BIDDERS.

The opening of bids for the 40 B. H. P. Gas Engine to be furnished the Department of Public Works has been postponed until June 12, 1908, at 12 m. **MARSTON CAMPBELL,** Superintendent of Public Works. May 29, 1908. 8052

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu. In Re Dissolution of the Rice Growers and Factors' Company, Limited.

Whereas, The Rice Growers and Factors' Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law;

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 12 o'clock noon of June 29, 1908, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. J. CAMPBELL, Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, April 16, 1908. 8018—Apr. 21, 28; May 5, 12, 19, 26; June 2, 9, 16, 23, 26.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. — AT CHAMBERS. IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Tamino-suke Murakami, Deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of K. Fujimura and H. Shimizu of Honolulu, alleging that Tamino-suke Murakami of Honolulu died intestate at Honolulu on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1908, leaving property in the Territory of Hawaii necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to them and that they be appointed special administrators of said estate pending the hearing of said petition.

It is Ordered, That Monday, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1908, at nine o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this Court at Honolulu, Oahu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a newspaper published in Honolulu.

Dated at Honolulu, May 18, 1908. **(S.) ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR.,** Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

Attest: **JOHN MARCALLINO,** A. S. Humphreys, attorney for petitioners. 8042—May 19, 26; June 2, 9.

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